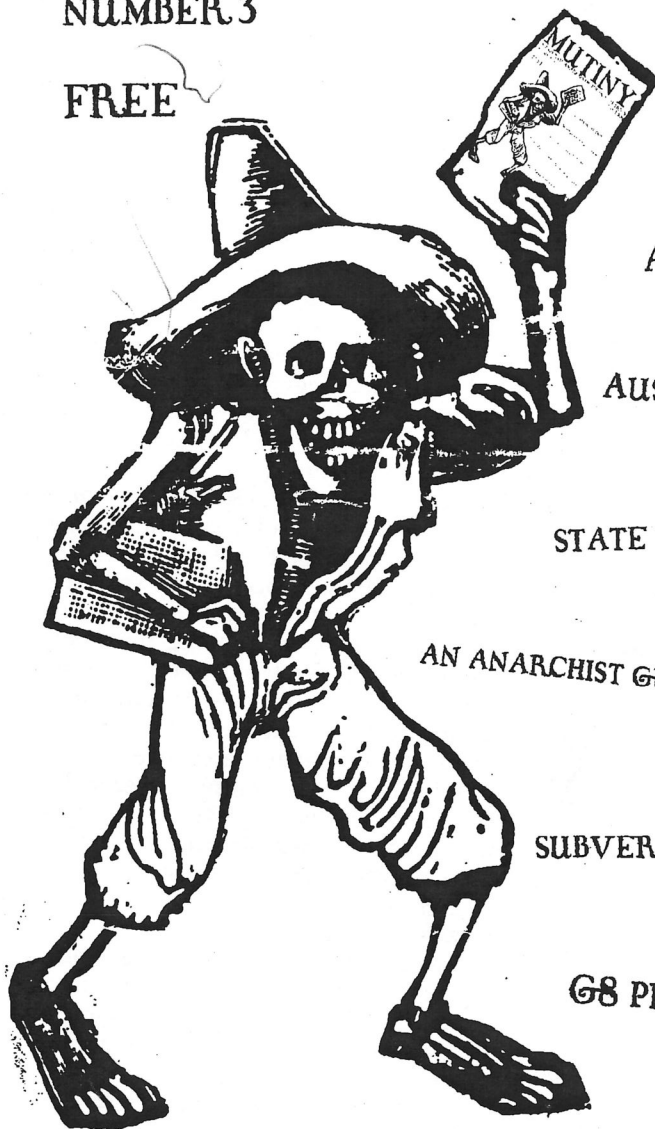


MUTINY

A PAPER OF ANARCHISTIC IDEAS & ACTIONS
NUMBER 3

JUNE 2006

FREE



ANARCHO-SEXISM

AUSTRALIA IN EAST TIMOR

STATE VIOLENCE IN MEXICO

AN ANARCHIST GUIDE TO THE WORLD CUP

SUBVERSION IN A CALL CENTRE

G8 PROTESTS IN RUSSIA



Mutiny zine issue three. June 2006. Thanks to contributors.
Edited by Princess Mob, Dumpstered Twin, Angry Nerd, Vikram Batigol, Graff Cat & Huevo Podrino.

Next issue in July. If you want more copies and can distribute the zine, we love you.
We also love letters, comments, criticism, contributions, pictures, comics, etc. Send them to:

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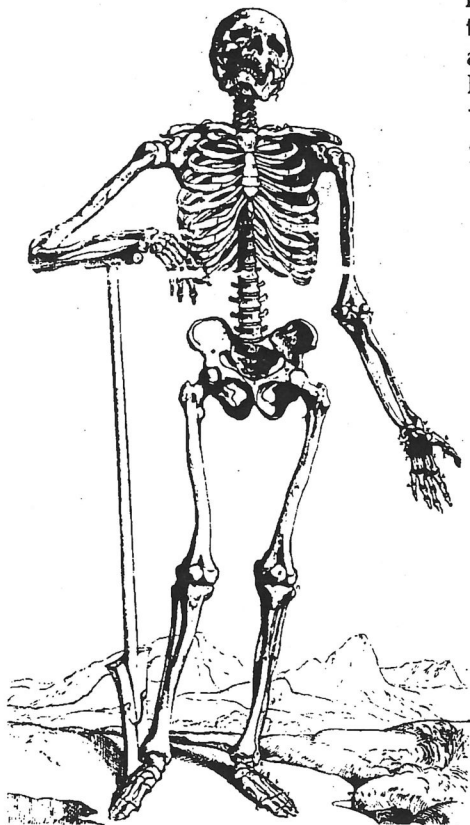
(The mutiny collective does not necessarily agree with all the opinions of contributors.
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the mutiny collective certainly doesn't agree with all the opinions of the mutiny collective.)

Chile

High school students in Chile have been demonstrating for education reforms. Hundreds of schools across the country have been occupied and barricaded over the past weeks. When 500 000 students and supporters took to the streets, in the largest strike in Chile's history, police were brutal. Hundreds of people were arrested and hundreds were injured. Public outrage over scenes of police beating teenagers lead president Bachelet to fire the head of the riot police. The president has met some of the students' demands- she raised education funding and promised to waive the university entrance exam fee & transport costs for some students. But students continue to demonstrate, demanding free transport for all, the reversal of a recent extension of the school day and a complete overhaul of the inequitable funding system, in which private school students and those from rich areas are highly advantaged.

Bangladesh

Garment factory workers in the Dhaka Export Processing Zone & surrounds went on strike. The workers are some of the lowest paid in the world. Troops fired on demonstrators and killed one man. Demonstrators burned factories & cars, put up barricades on the roads & looted luxury shops.



Precarious Super Heroes

A GANG of anarchist Robin Hood-style thieves, who dress as superheroes and steal expensive food from exclusive restaurants and delicatessens to give to the poor, are being hunted by police in the German city of Hamburg.

The gang are also behind black market cinema tickets which they distribute free to the poor, and they have printed leaflets telling passengers how to dodge ticket inspectors on the city's underground and buses.

Here is the translation of their statement into English:

In case you don't know who we are: we are Santa Guevara, Spider Mum, Operaistorix and Superflex. We are the Precarious Super Heroes. Superflex is a connoisseur of all types of work: part-time, full-time, internships. The stress led to a wonderful mutation in his molecules. Operaistorix managed to survive the last few years by using the power of his unemployment benefit module. Thanks to his amazing flexibility, he has up until now managed to avoid both being harassed by social security agents and being forced into accepting low wages. Spider Mum's mutant body was formed somewhere between the kindergarten and cleaning - both paid and unpaid. She has the ability to turn soap and water into lethal weapons. Santa Guevara can dodge controls and disappear in a flash. Time and again this power has enabled him to escape the boredom of call-centers and lectures.

Spider Mum, Operaistorix, Superflex and Santa Guevara are not alone. Whether as a well-connected permanent internee, a call-center angel, migrant cleaner or a college drop-out with no clear job prospects: without the mutant skills of the Precarious Super Heroes survival in the city of millionaires is impossible. Even though it is us who produce the wealth of Hamburg City, we get none of it. That needn't remain the case. From the gourmet breakfasts at the Sülberg to boar's neck and champagne from "Frische Paradies": the locations of wealth are as numerous as are the methods of reclaiming that wealth. Just one question remains: where will you be using your super powers?



East Timor

Paddy Gibson

The glorified military intervention into East Timor in 1999 has provided solid foundations for a substantial expansion of Australia's military which now, according to Liberal party policy, "is more hardened, networked, mobile and lethal than ever before" and which they plan to further expand by \$50 billion over the next decade. Seven years after the 1999 intervention Australian troops are active in, and show no signs of leaving, Iraq, Afghanistan, the Solomon Islands and East Timor, while Federal Police have contingents throughout South East Asia and Howard has suggested the possibility of Australian forces landing in Fiji and Vanuatu. Nightly news shows us classic colonialist stories. Action movie shots of our "heroic diggers", striving to control some "unstable" dark-skinned population who have eschewed democracy to indulge in war on "ethnic rivals".

Latent anti-war sentiment in Australia has demonstrated a stubborn inability to coalesce into a functioning movement that can respond to events like the recent troop deployments to East Timor, expose the dynamics driving militarism, and mobilise to stop them. The scale of military expansion being implemented by the Liberals however, and the increasingly destructive effect it is having on all our lives (from public service cuts to a more repressive political system), constantly pushes us to consider how such a movement could be built.

While pushing for a withdrawal of troops from devastated Iraq remains a key long term goal, Australian capitalism's current aggressive push to ensure control over the South Pacific needs to be met if an anti-war critique is to remain relevant. Central to this is working to undermine the myth of "humanitarian intervention" and outline the material interests being violently secured by Australian troops.

The hypocrisy of Howard's "concern"

about the "bloodshed" in East Timor is sickening. That crippling poverty has lead life expectancy to plummet towards 40 amongst the people there, or that levels of infant mortality are among the highest in the world, have not been causes for Australian Government action. The only "concern" the Australian State has ever had when it comes to Timor is the stability of vital trade routes into Asia and decisive ownership of the massive oil and gas deposits just off its coast. These lucrative minerals were discovered in the mid 1970s, just as the fascist Portuguese regime, the colonial force governing Timor, was collapsing and a radical independence movement led by Fretilin was gaining ground on the island.

In 1975 the ALP-led Australian Government began negotiating with Indonesia about access to the minerals. They supported the Suharto dictatorship's invasion of East Timor to put down the independence movement and ensure the security of these interests. The Indonesian occupation was exceptionally brutal, leading to 16 000 deaths within the first three months and 300 000 by its conclusion in 1999. One writer described Timor in the midst of occupation during the 80s as "a vast prison". There was an Indonesian soldier for every 50 Timorese, detention and torture camps littered throughout the island and sporadic massacres, such as the widely publicised events in Dili in 1991 and 1994. Despite this, people continued to resist and organise, demanding independence and transformation of their social conditions.

When there were international murmurs following the initial invasion, Whitlam professed to "understand Indonesia's need for security on its borders". Hawke led a lonely charge in the UN to recognise Indonesian sovereignty over the territory and Keating, following widespread outrage over the Dili massacres in 1991,

convinced the United States to retract public concerns about Indonesia's human rights record. Throughout this entire period, joint military exercises with Indonesia became more frequent, including the training of 'Kopassus' special force butchers, and there were regular sales of military equipment.

Only when it seemed the Indonesian military may not be able to preserve the lucrative balance of power, in the late 1990s, did the line coming from Government and the capitalist press begin to shift. The Asian financial crisis threw the Suharto regime's hold on the country and an increasingly popular and militant grass-roots movement for change gained ground. Strikes, riots, mass demonstrations and a serious political challenge from the opposition PDI led to his fall. Insurgency in East Timor rose at this time. Unable to ignore the growing reality of Suharto's collapse Australia began to prepare an intervention that would guarantee their interests in East Timor. One symbol of this was the head of BHP's Indonesian operations visiting independence leader Xanana Gusmao while he was in gaol to press for assurances about Australia's oil and gas contracts under a Fretlin led Government.

During this time the left of the Australian Labour movement provided much practical solidarity to the struggle against Suharto and had a keen understanding of the situation in East Timor and links to the independence movement. When in 1999, Indonesia conceded a ballot on East Timorese independence, many across Australia felt a connection to and pride in the victory that this represented.

After the successful vote, systematic massacres were carried out by Indonesian military and militia they were supporting. The Australian left responded very quickly, with inspiring protest and industrial action such as bans and blockades of Indonesian cargo planes and businesses. The Howard Government meanwhile, was ready to begin an occupation of its own, to ensure that no radical,

"unstable" political forms developed in the absence of the Indonesians. The concept of "humanitarian intervention", which had been forcefully legitimised by NATO action in the Balkans, began to be suggested by Canberra and unfortunately the movement in Australia fell almost exclusively behind calling for such action.

It is important to unpack the ramifications of this political mistake. The 1999 intervention forms a crucial basis on which the ongoing problems plaguing East Timor rests. Whereas powerful political action by the Australian working class, disrupting the capitalist economy in solidarity with the East Timorese, demonstrated a potential to lay bare and confront the forces holding these people in such harsh subjugation, calling for military intervention simply gave such forces an opportunity to reform.

The Australian Government had working knowledge of the military build up taking place in East Timor before the independence vote, but took no steps to avert the crisis. Following the massacres, the ADF co-operated completely with the Indonesian military during their assumption of control over East Timor, denying the reality that the extreme violence was co-ordinated by this military. They allowed a message to be sent to the movements in Aceh, West Papua and dissidents throughout Indonesia: insubordination will have a high price.

While life in East Timor is no longer lived directly under the Indonesian military, the Australian intervention has certainly managed to stifle elements of the independence movement pushing for a more fundamental transformation of their social conditions. The economy is shackled in the straight jacket of the free-market, with basic services run by multi-nationals and long-time Fretlin projects such as collectivisation of large land holdings disallowed. Aid levels are tiny. Crucially, revenue from the mineral deposits in the Timor Sea is simply not getting to the Government, crippling any

welfare or job creation schemes. Indeed, during 2003, Australia received \$US172 million in royalties from the Laminaria-Corallina gas field, a figure twice the size of the entire East-Timorese Government's budget!

The oil and gas demands placed by the Howard Government on the new administration in East Timor demonstrate clearly the contempt they have for the people there. Leaked negotiations in 2003 revealed Downer openly bullying East Timor's Prime Minister Alkatiri, "we'll stop everything", demanding old treaties which cut Timor out must be upheld, while the lion's share of newly found deposits will lie with Australia. Meanwhile, the Liberals have insisted that any pipelines built will flow to Darwin rather than Dili. To hell with unemployment levels sitting between 40-50%.

Australia is not just concerned here with money. A key component of control over the Timor Sea is the leverage gained over other imperialist powers, crucially the rising power of both China and the EU. The current intervention follows months of negotiation by Alkatiri with both Chinese and European consortiums over the possibility of drilling new fields on better terms than the Australian's are willing to offer.

The intervention in 1999 ensured that Australian military power, rather than grass-roots political organisation in Timor, would be the basis of the new administration. Such foundations have left the position of the political class in East Timor reliant primarily on an ability to broker between the interests of outside powers, rather than participatory political processes within the country. The gulf is widening between these leaders and the people they claim to represent.

The incident triggering the "instability" now being used to justify Australian intervention in many ways flowed from growing disillusionment with the Government. Alkatiri sacked 600 members of the military, who had been increasingly vocal against discrimination

and bad treatment. Their march on Dili pulled behind it many unemployed and disenfranchised. This crowd was fired upon, leading fighting to break out between different factions of police and military.

Some on the Australian left are sympathetic to Alkatiri, a man who has stood up to Australia over oil to some degree, refused World Bank loans and built links with Cuba. There are claims that the initial demonstrations were in some way engineered by Australia (and the US), who then intervened to help the "rebels" and push for his withdrawal. While it may certainly be true that Alkatiri has been more outspoken than other leading figures in East Timor such as Ramos-Horta, a vocal supporter of the Iraq war, we need to look to the ways that genuine grievances with the entire East Timorese administration, including Alkatiri, are being exploited. It is telling that no mass demonstrations have occurred to defend Alkatiri, though he claims over 100 000 are ready to rally.

Our focus should not be on taking sides within East Timor, where political lines remain blurred, but stopping Australian intervention, showing how it is designed to shore up a political system which will only lead to ongoing poverty, and support any effort made to challenge this system.

The confidence of Australian capitalism to forcefully assert its interests will only grow unless a movement develops which can undermine the hypocritical sham of "humanitarian intervention". We need to demonstrate the connection between the deteriorating social conditions of people living on South Pacific Islands and the attacks on the working class in Australia, both linked fundamentally to the expansion of the Australian military and the business interests it defends. While not currently in a strong movement, we can begin to sketch out a confrontation with Howard's militarism that would demonstrate practical solidarity with those under his gun and demand social justice for all people in our region.

Anarcho-Sexism

Sista Autonomista

I am a sexist.

I'm a wom*n and a sexist.

This is not something that I pride myself in. It's something that I'd rather not publicise at all. The reason I do so is that I think it's hypocritical to criticise the shortcomings (to put it mildly) of others without being aware of your own. Anarchists have a tendency of taking the moral high ground on a range of issues. We often theorise about revolution, and we partake in activities which will ideally further our cause, without acknowledging and addressing how we are complicit in the oppression we purport to oppose. There have been writings about sexism in anarchist subcultures, and suggestions have been made on how to counter it and eradicate it altogether, but it continues to pervade our circles. There is a lot of good in anarchist communities, and it saddens me a little that my first piece of writing for an anarchist zine is one which levels serious criticism at anarchists, but it's something that I think is necessary, for my own piece of mind even if it's not something which people agree with or choose to adopt.

This piece is specifically about how sexism in anarchist circles manifests itself in sexual assault and rape. It's not grounded in theory of the dead white male variety, or in any other, to be honest. It's based on my own experiences and observations on relationships between male-identifying anarchists and female-identifying anarchists (who I'll refer to as men and wom*n throughout. I recognise and support transgendered people in their struggle. I also recognise that sexual assault can and does occur between people of the same sex. For the purposes of this article though, I'm going to restrict my analyses of power relations to men and wom*n in heterosexual relationships).

Like I said at the start, I am sexist. When a man speaks over me and I don't call him out on it, when I accept a man ignoring another wom*n's ideas because he doesn't think they're worth as much as the man's standing next to her (who says exactly the same thing!), when I don't challenge the way collectives organise and allocate jobs when they do so in a way which disadvantages wom*n; I am legitimising the idea that wom*n are inferior and that their opinions and actions aren't as worthwhile as a man's. That is sexism in its most obvious and ugliest form. There has been some discourse on the way that anarchist men exercise the kind of sexism that is present in the rest of society, and the way that anarchist wom*n put up with it because that's what wom*n are socialised to do. Even on its own, it's something that is deplorable and completely contradicts everything that we claim to stand for. It becomes even worse when this equates to anarchist men violently forcing themselves onto wom*n or coercing them into sex, under the guise of politics.

And it does happen. It seems to me all too often, male anarchists have been very vocal and supportive of sexual liberation, while remaining silent on the issue of liberation along the lines of sex, except through token gestures of solidarity. And often, this is done under the pretext of respecting autonomy. Now, while I have always defended autonomous organising of oppressed groups, there is little point in having autonomous collectives if 'white' people, men, 'straights' don't recognise their involvement in oppression and try and change themselves accordingly. Domination is a two-sided phenomenon, and it angers me when people sanctimoniously claim to recognise autonomy to cover up what is essentially laziness, complacency, and a

reluctance to self-criticise. People often accept what benefits them and ignore the things that require them to actually rethink their behaviour and change it accordingly. In the same way that many male anarchists refuse to see how their actions and language are explicitly sexist and chauvinistic, they embrace the idea of free love solely because it means that they will presumably directly benefit from more sexual pleasure.

Before I'm written off as being anti-sex, let me assure you that my issue is not with sex, but with politics being used to manipulate wom*n into having sex against their will. Like I said before, it does happen. And often! It seems that some anarchist men need to be reminded that no really does mean no, it doesn't mean "I'm only saying no because I've been sexually repressed for so many years, please fuck me so I can be liberated." Yes, that's right! We don't need anarchists telling us how we think and feel, we get enough of that from the broader society. It's particularly manipulative because wom*n are made to feel as though if they don't have sex with the man in question, they are somehow going against their politics, they are being counter-revolutionary, they are exhibiting bourgeois traits, they are silly and not politically mature. The pressure to have sex is therefore heightened; not only is the man imposing his gender on the wom*n to get her to acquiesce, but also uses his 'activist cred' - he is clearly more knowledgeable because he has more advanced views on sexuality and sex, and so to go against his wants would be diminishing her own standing. It's particularly sickening because as anarchists, we are meant to be rejecting and abolishing all power structures, and rape, far from being just a desire for sexual pleasure, is first and foremost an exercise of authority and domination and in these circumstances, a reinforcement of patriarchy.

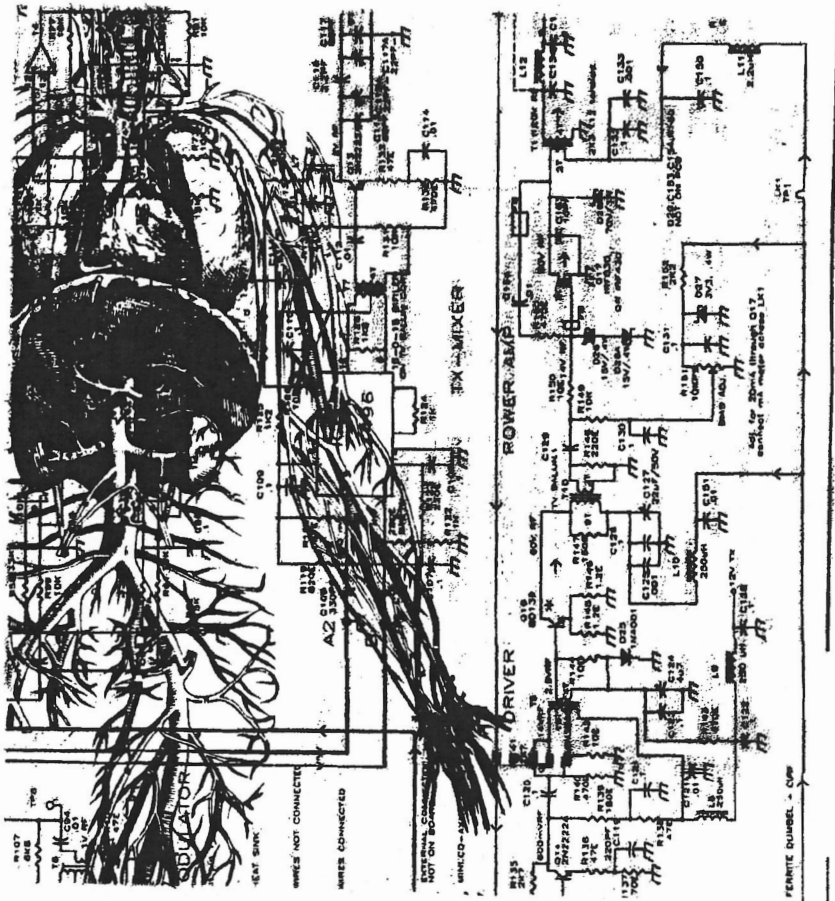
A female friend of mine told me about how soon after her entry into revolutionary politics, a man tried to manipulate her into having sex with him. She declined; he physically forced himself onto her. She managed to push him off and fled the room. He called out after her in disgust: "And you call yourself an anarchist!" She recalls that at the time, more than anything else she felt a sense of shame, as though she had done something that conflicted with what her ideals should have been as an anarchist. She wondered if she should go back and apologise and have sex with him, even though she wasn't attracted to him or interested in him at all. She wondered if her newfound friends would think less of her. She wondered if this meant that she wasn't a feminist after all. Nowadays, she only feels anger and repulsion. She says her relative newness and tentative grasp of theory made her feel vulnerable, and that man had exploited that weakness for his own sexual pleasure. Unfortunately, this isn't an isolated situation at all.

**Disengaging
from the
system goes
beyond
squatting
and dumpster
diving; it's
time we
acknowledged
and acted on
that.**

What I've found is that people find it hard to take criticism well, especially when that criticism accuses them of behaving in direct opposition to their ideological views, and especially when those views form a large part of their identity. This is true particularly when wom*n call men up on their sexism; the response is usually to become defensive, deny the charges, and (in secret or to her face) accuse the wom*n of being anti-sex or a man-hating lesbian separatist. This article wasn't written in order for people to start pointing fingers and throwing around accusations, but for all of us to critique how we interact with one another and people outside the movement as well. It's not easy

to admit that you're influenced to such a degree by the system you hate so much, but to truly overturn that system you need to know it well, and understand the degree to which it infiltrates.

This was partly inspired by a male friend of mine who told me that he had recently begun to analyse his behaviour and attitude towards wom*n, and his perception of them, and he was distressed to find that he usually approached relationships with wom*n by thinking of them as potential partners. That led to him rethinking the sexual encounters he'd had with wom*n in the past, and it exposed to him the fact that there were many times when he was just on this side of coercion. It's something that I think needs to be taken up by everyone, and not just an individual thing - because that just breeds a sense of guilt and shame - but as a collective issue that is quite prevalent in anarchist communities and should be addressed and defeated together. I'm not talking Mao-style denunciation meetings and frequent self-criticisms, but through open dialogue and admitting that we're complicit in oppression but that we're also willing to change that. Disengaging from the system goes beyond squatting and dumpster diving; it's time we acknowledged and acted on that.



Mexican state makes *Rachel Rowe* **war on la otra campaña**

Thursday May 12, 2006

Four dead, dozens wounded, 189 arrested.

Four days ago San Salvador Atenco was a war zone. A joint federal, state and municipal police operation of 3000 riot police and 15 helicopters attacked the small town one hour from the nation's capital. They were met by some four hundred civilians: locals, students, children and protesters, armed with molotov cocktails, batons and barricades. Using firearms and gas the police forces overwhelmed the group in less than half an hour. Of those who could not escape seeking refuge in nearby farmlands, an estimated 200 people were arrested as police combed the streets and violently ransacked houses searching for local leaders and protesters.

14 year old boy killed. 12 police taken hostage.

The situation four days ago was a response to the struggle that occurred one day earlier, when municipal police forcefully denied several indigenous flower vendors the right to sell their produce outside the local market. Local groups took up arms in defense of these workers, taking 12 police hostage and forcing police out of the town. In the struggle a fourteen year old boy was killed by a police bullet and 101 locals were arrested.

Conflict brewing: San Salvador Atenco has a history of struggle. Of a population of 10,000 Atenco has a prison population of almost 900. In 2001, Vicente Fox's first year in office, the Frente de Pueblos en Defensa de la Tierra (Atenco), with overwhelming community support, organized successfully against federal plans to build an airport over their community. The town took up machetes and drove all political parties and police out for months.

In 2006, Fox's final year as President, are we seeing revenge as Fox bows out?

Some argue that this attack has more to do with the future than with the past...

This week saw the arrival of Subcomandante Marcos, various events associated with the Otra Campaña and the 4th National Indigenous Congress in Mexico City and the Estado de Mexico. The Otra Campaña is a proposal of the Ejercito Zapatista Liberacion Nacional (EZLN) for a united left, anticapitalist and non-aligned with political parties or the electoral process. It is a push for rethinking the way we 'do' politics. A grass roots movement for a new constitution that respects Mexico's great diversity of cultural and indigenous groups and looks towards the construction of new forms of political organisation. The Otra Campaña is making its way around the country listening to tales of struggle, learning from difference and diversity, looking for a unified path towards a world free of capitalism. The National Indigenous Congress is also a product of the EZLN. This year 900 delegates from hundreds of indigenous communities and organizations met for the congress.

"They are scared of us, and this is how they show us... the day that we win, the day that things are better, we will not have to have these dialogues across prison walls" said a representative from la voz del agua, a community radio station in Guerrero.

The Mexican Federal Election is set for July 2. The mainstream or political party oriented left is using the events in Atenco to attack Vicente Fox's "firm hand" politic.

This clearly seeks to benefit the current favorite candidate for the presidency, Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador. It blatantly denies the fact that all three dominant parties had a hand in the extreme violence against the people of Atenco on May 4. The PAN (Vicente Fox's party) is the current federal government, the PRD (Lopez Obrador's party) is the municipal government and the PRI (Mexico's 75 year single party dictator) is the state government.

It is very clear that the sum total of these parties' policing strategies is to stamp out the Otra Campaña.

Correspondence from *Almoloyita Prison, Estado de Mexico.*

"We are writing the history of the otra campaña and the incredible repression of the Mexican State".

Here at Almoloyita Prison, 5 hours from Atenco, there were an estimated 300-400 detainees from the two day battle. The official tally is 189 detainees however numbers of disappeared persons are still uncertain. There are 5 minors in custody, 20 more children are missing. Human rights organisations still await the right to enter the prison to inspect the physical and mental health of those detained. Several accounts of rape in custody have been made and many more allegations of brutal sexual assault of the female detainees remain ignored by authorities. The condition of the majority of prisoners from the Atenco community is particularly horrifying. The majority of the male prisoners had their teeth smashed from their mouths by police batons, say family members who have been given visitation rights. Many of the prisoners have been on hunger strike for the past three days.

At 4am on Sunday morning groups of fifty at a time were rushed through hearings. Blanket charges of illegal association, unlawful closure of public access routes and kidnapping are being laid by the state.

A camp has been set up outside the prison to apply pressure upon the judicial process that has already passed the legal time limits on pressing charges. There is a huge amount of uncertainty remaining around the duration of sentences that could be laid.

Families wait outside, night and day, for information from inside prison walls.



Support

Letters/ cards/ emails:

mayahuel@riseup.net. I will translate them and make sure they are passed onto the information committee at the protest camp outside Almoloyita prison. Financial support: Is needed for legal costs. Today's information is that 144 detainees will be granted bail. Bail charges will vary but we estimate that for each person it will be between \$200 and \$500US (not too much by Australia, a hell of a lot by Mexican standards)

The Australian financial coordinator is: adamwolf@riseup.net

An Anarchist Guide to the World Cup: **or how your favourite left back may be a leftwinger**

Vikram Batigol

It might have been the increase in round ball activity at your local park that you noticed first. Or maybe it was that SBS seemed to be devoting even more time than usual to 'the World Game'. Conversely it could have been those stupid green and gold flags with a kangaroo kicking a ball that gave it away.

Yes, once again the football World Cup is upon us. With a frequency of just once every four years this June will be a month-long Christmas for us football fans with sleepless nights and plenty of alcohol. For this month the world cup dominates the world's attention like little else. Like a bringer of faith all religions can only salivate over; like a global movement vanguardists could only theorise about; like a sporting event that means something to people that the Olympics could only pretend to be; like a rallying cry to patriots that all nationalists and governments could only dream about... ok, hold on a second there - I think I got some explaining to do.

The World Cup is the source of much internal torment for an anarchist football fan such as myself. How to justify the rampant nationalism that goes hand-in-hand with any sporting event where different countries are in competition with each other? Mostly I don't try too, but there are things worth mentioning. One of these stories is the inevitable matches that every World Cup produces where Imperialist nations play former colonies. The last World Cup in 2002 saw Senegal beat France. France will face more good ole anti-imperialist revenge this time from Togo, while you can also cheer for Angola against Portugal and Trinidad & Tobago against England.

Of course the reality of supporting third-world nationalism is that it's not all that different from any other kind of nationalism. Mexican President Vincente Fox claiming the country is 'unified' in

its support of the team in Germany at the same time as the army is being used to crush uprisings around the country reveals the way nationalism in soccer is often used by ruling governments. Perhaps the best example of this was during the 1978 World Cup in Argentina, when their military dictator General Videla exploited the national team's success to rally the nation around him, even while mothers of the disappeared staged protests outside the stadiums. One saving grace in this sad story was Argentina's coach Cesar Luis Menotti, a known lefty, using his position and running the risk of being disappeared to speak out against the military junta.

But back to Germany 2006 where the main threat of nationalist violence comes from Europe and its numbers of neo-fascists and Nazis. Hardcore fan groups have been a breeding ground for fascists around the world for years. In Britain, the BNP actively recruits from the ranks of soccer 'hooligans'. The 'Ultras' of Lazio in Italy are well-known fascists, yearning for the days of Mussolini and in the past year being spurred on by their favourite Paulo Di Canio, who gives fascist salutes upon scoring. Two of the national teams in Germany - Serbia & Montenegro and Croatia - have some of the most hard-right fans in the world. Croat and Serb nationalists constantly fought each other in the football stadiums of the former Yugoslavia when their local teams used to play in the one competition. Deceased Serb militia leader Arkan recruited fans of Red Star Belgrade to fight with his 'Tigers' against Croats in the Serb-Croat war of the mid-90's. So while not facing each other in the group stages, expect fireworks should some quirk of fate throw them together later in the tournament where, fascists being fascists, their political commonality will in fact be more of a reason to beat the crap out of each other.

To talk politics in football it is mostly necessary to look beyond the World Cup to what happens at the local level too. The effects of capitalist globalisation on football is increasingly having the same alienating effects on fans as capitalism does in other aspects of life. Rising ticket prices, the turning of local teams into global brands and the growing gap between teams with money and those without (although there's always been some disparity between haves and have-nots in football) are evidence of this. Unfortunately these problems seem to equally or more push fans towards xenophobic nationalism than anything else. However, that gap between rich and poor teams has recently led not so legendary Wigan manager Paul Jewell to join the legendary Bill Shankly in suggesting the possible virtues of a socialist world.

For more good in football I have to mention two local teams: St Pauli FC and FC Barcelona. St Pauli, a small team based out of Hamburg in Germany are supported by large numbers of punks and revolutionaries and their fans commonly bring Anarchy symbols, Jolly Roger flags and Che banners to games. While the club management does cynically exploit this for its marketing potential, this was also the first team in the world to ban outright any fascist tendencies at its ground. And Barcelona is the club that took the fight to Franco. As Catalans and with the significance of the city in the Spanish Civil war as a center of resistance, this team is still a symbol of struggle against centralised Spanish government and this is borne out in its clashes with Real Madrid - Franco's team and always a team close to the 'establishment'. Oh yeah, and Barca did exist as a worker's collective for a small while there during the Civil War.

These little quirks, these points of difference and resistance within football,

where certainly many, many things uphold right-wing conservatism, do make me think of the 'empire' of football as a exemplifying so many of the issues that anarchists struggle against within capitalism. A couple more positive World Cup based stories:

At the 2002 World Cup the French team, made up of many North African born players threatened to boycott games if Le Pen's anti-immigrant, far-right party was voted in at national elections. He lost. Also in the lead up to that tournament, many stars of the Argentine national team spoke out in favour of the popular rebellion that broke out in that country when the economy collapsed in December 2001. This is unsurprising considering the working-class backgrounds of so many football players. It's even less surprising when you know the team included one Javier Zanetti, who in 2004 as captain (and the aforementioned left-back) of Italian team Inter Milan convinced management to donate 5000 Euros to the Zapatista stronghold of Zinacantan in Chiapas as a gesture of solidarity. In a note to them he wrote, "We believe in a better world, in an unglobalised world, enriched by the cultural differences and customs of all the people. This is why we want to support you in this struggle to maintain your roots and fight for your ideals".



Shoot the Leningrad Cowboys G8 for Dummies, by a Dummy

What is the G8

Szarapow,
with thanks to U.W. and F.R.,
SPB8 Network Against G8

The Group of Eight (G8) is an informal organisation that unites some of the world's biggest capitalist states. It's an important "meeting spot" for the world's most powerful leaders to reach consensus amongst themselves which is later imposed on the entire world. It helps form the international solidarity between elites. And that leads to the precedence of private and corporate interests over democratic and collective ones, leading to privatisation, deregulation, increased capital mobility and the erosion of the populations' control over local economies. It makes the G8 one of the most powerful instruments of the capitalist globalisation and of neoliberal agenda.

The eight G8 countries (Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United States, Canada and Russia) control almost half of the votes in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. They also possess defacto control over the World Trade Organisation (WTO). It all permits them to manipulate debts and dictate international rules of trade, keeping the resource-rich poorer countries in quasi-colonial dependency.

The G8 summits were also a focus for large protests that brought "antiglobalisation" to the forefront of protest movements. The most infamous G8 summit was its 27th one, in Genoa, Italy, in 2001. The confrontation between police and protesters led to the death of a 23 years old anarchist, Carlo Giuliani, who was shot in the face by a carabinieri and then ran over by a police jeep.

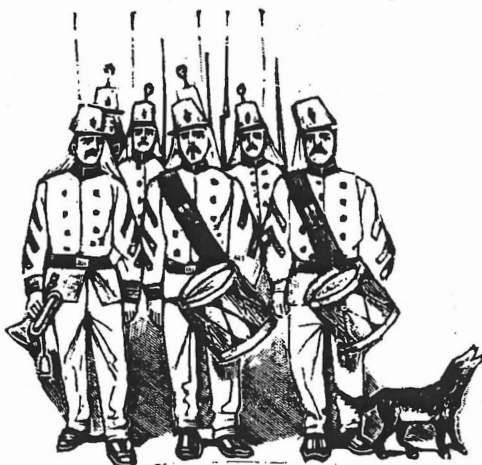
This year's one will take place between July 15 and 17 in Strelna, a suburb to the south-west of St. Petersburg, Russia.

The Agenda

This year's president country of the G8, Russia, has suggested to put the main focus of this year's G8 summit on world

energy policies. The Communiqué on Energy Security, which the G8 leaders are to approve had been leaked to the Reclaim The Commons Organisation (www.reclaimthecommons.org). It calls for increased investments in oil, gas and coal industries, and more disturbingly for development of the nuclear industry. That is despite the fact that there are no reliable long-term solutions for getting rid of the nuclear waste, and the mortal peril of the nuclear power plant disasters such as the Chernobyl catastrophe in Ukraine in 1986. This, along with, say, construction of hydroelectric dams and monoculture forestry, is the G8's way to fight climate change and carbon dioxide reduction.

Among other chief topics on the official agenda there are infectious diseases, and education. Russia has proposed to form a trust fund to fight bird flu epidemic, to be managed by the World Bank. That might be seen as an attempt to move the attention away from the growing AIDS epidemic in Russia, as HIV-positive people are discriminated against almost as a matter of official policy.



Russia

The Russian Federation since late 1990s has successfully introduced the Orwellian model that combines eternal anti-terrorist war (its pet rogue nation is Chechnya) with encroachment on democratic freedoms. Mass media channels such as TV stations and newspapers are one by one brought under the control of the Kremlin. At the same time the government is getting a better grip on NGOs (thanks to a new law that makes them subject to direct supervision of the authorities), local elections, political parties etc. That allows the state to go ahead with neoliberal reforms, for example in communal and housing services (reportedly related to Russia's planned entry into the WTO). Few of them are met with resistance, but last year's move of the government to "monetise" (that is, to turn into payouts) the privileges of groups such as pensioners or invalids brought thousands of people into the streets.

Increasing violence from right-wing groups goes on largely unchecked by the authorities.

There were hundreds of attacks by fascists on immigrants or students from Africa, Latin America, Asia and ex-USSR countries, and on antifascists over the last few years. Many immigrants and activists have been murdered. A lot of neonazis are charged with just hooliganism for their roles in racially or politically motivated violence.

Moscow has seen fascist organisations blocking with Orthodox Christian fanatics in a crackdown on the gay community that the police seem unwilling to halt. Several gay clubs in the capital were attacked recently. During the attempted gay pride march in Moscow on May 27 which the city authorities banned (largely on moral grounds) the police were more concerned with stopping the gay rights activists than the nationalists who attacked them. It might be seen as a rehearsal in using the violent right-wingers against protesters; all the authorities need to do is let it happen.

Some of the preparations for the G8 summit are more open. St. Petersburg's police special forces (OMON) has three armoured cars from Israel, specifically designed to disperse crowds - the people can be pelted with water, tear gas, or paint. 40 extra CCTV cameras will be placed on the Nevsky prospect (St. Petersburg's main avenue). The city police were put on heightened alert from May 15, and have held trainings on dispersing protesters.

The homeless are being removed from St. Petersburg. According to Nochlezhka charity, a few months ago there were at least 8,000 people living in the streets, cellars and stairwells - former pensioners who've lost their registration, were swindled, or coerced out of their apartments, and others who left or fled homes (unofficial data puts that number at 50,000). On top of that, there are thought to be about 150,000 unregistered migrants in St. Petersburg - whose life has become harder with increased police presence.

For their part, Moscow authorities have banned any and all demonstrations in the city through the summer. Another chance for the police to have a go at dispersing large gatherings was in late May, when over a thousand people had started an impromptu tent camp outside the State Duma (Russia's parliament) to protest against the Sotsialnaya Initsiativa building corporation that swindled them out of their earnings and against the corrupt bureaucracy that allowed it to happen. The OMON took swift action, with 50 arrests.

Organising for Protests

However, despite the oppressive atmosphere, there are groups in Russia organising the protests against the G8 summit. The one that has the closest ties with the anarchist movement is Network Against G8 (SPB8), formed in September 2005. Groups in the network include anarchists, environmentalists and HIV+ rights groups.

NOG8-2006 initiative is another grassroots group that's involved in preparing for the protest. It claims to

be a part of the Dissent network, and is working on the Russian translation of the book "We Are Everywhere", to be completed in the weeks leading up to the G8 summit. It is aligned with groups from Ukraine, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Poland, Germany, and elsewhere in Europe and North America.

Events

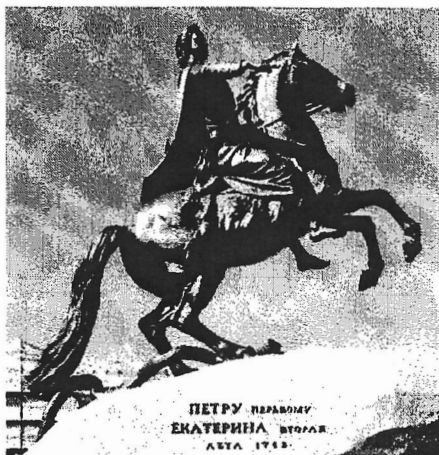
The preparations for the G8 protests have gotten seriously underway in the last few months, with meetings and moving "info-tours" throughout Europe.

Russian activists weren't idle either. On March 5 in Moscow "anarcho-Mardi Gras" was held. During the event, pancakes were given out to passers-by, and an effigy of the G8 was to be burned. However, OMON intervened which led to 12 people being arrested for staging an illegal protest. Another one, also in Moscow, was more lucky: there were no arrests at the April 18 theatrical action against the commercialisation of education (which is on the G8 official agenda this year). On April 27 FrontAIDS held a "Medicine Not Bombs" action on Moscow's Red Square demanding from the G8 health ministers (who were meeting that day) to allow for non-patented, generic drugs to be made available to treat AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria etc. About twenty people were promptly arrested, many of them had been beaten.

Moscow will also see the anarchist-organised Libertarian Forum (July 8 - 12). The Russian Social Forum is taking place between July 13 and 15, probably at the Kirov Stadium in St. Petersburg (the venue where the cancelled gig by the Rolling Stones was to be held). The organisers are thought to be in negotiations with the city administration for a sanctioned demo on Saturday July 15. It is a much larger event but it's boycotted by some anarchists as the groups taking part in the march are likely to include Stalinist and nationalist parties such as the Communist Party of Russian Federation (KPRF), maybe even some fascist organisations like Movement Against Illegal Immigration (DPNI) (who

are antiglobalist as long as that means being against "Russia's enemies").

As for SPB8 plans around the G8 summit, they will include non-sanctioned demos, and simultaneous actions in different parts of the city. Due to a high risk of police repression there will probably be no central camp or convergence centre in St. Petersburg; some Russian Social Forum structures might be used. SPB8 structure for the protests will include human rights/legal advice groups, teams of street medics, and information work/public relations groups.



International Solidarity

SPB8 and other Russian groups have called for solidarity events to be organised near Russian embassies/consulates and such on the Global Action Day, July 14. Rising Tide and Earth First! are additionally proposing the International Day Against Climate Change and G8 on July 15. In the US, Farragut Squares Collective is organising the Eight Days of Resistance in Washington, DC, between July 9 and 16. The G8 and other leaders of the world are to be met with resistance wherever they go. And this resistance is to be global in nature if we are to have a chance to succeed in changing the world for the better.

Get in touch for more information or to co-ordinate the efforts:

<http://spb8.net/> diyhc@yahoo.com

A Clockwork Oration

Marshall Cinque

Harsh neon lights that dapple the walls and sear the skin are standard issue in any given call centre. Such offices inevitably possess an anodyne atmosphere more suited to a hospital or mortuary rather than a place of business. Or perhaps such institutions are interchangeable. If one were to undertake a ranking of pointless occupations, then the Market Researcher would surely attain the supreme position in the hierarchy.

Reduced to little more than a recorded answering machine message, the worker is forced into a humiliating game of cat and mouse with prospective respondents and manipulated into harassment for the sake of large corporations and political organizations that commission precisely worded surveys, designed to provoke the responses the suits at the top require for their latest assault on ordered logic and reason.

However, all is not as bleak as it seems in this situation. Workers in such institutions are in a prime position for fucking with the system in a variety of ways. For starters, various oppressive organizations such as the Liberal Party, the National party, News Limited and any number of corporate interests rely upon cold call market researchers to gather intelligence for the introduction of their plans and measures. Market researchers are able, through a subtle, yet determined process, to disseminate false information, comprise artificial statistics and skew any received results, making any data gathered essentially worthless. In addition, political surveys which detail new innovations and policy directions may be commissioned by the company's paymasters. This may prove useful as market researchers of a sympathetic bent may leak said documents to organizations that represent the downtrodden in order to best prepare them for the latest attack.

But other, less contentious means are also available to the cold caller who wishes to foster cultural as well as political revolution. One of the most sought after advantages for any revolutionary is the audience, the platform. The call centre provides its workers with unlimited access to phone lines and more importantly, the answering machines of middle Australia. The operative may leave messages, slogans, brief sound bites of philosophy invoked to convey the seeds of a revolutionary principle. An army of talkers with access to the message banks of the nation could start a viral programme of word play, sloganeering, riddles, games, poems and random snatches of thought which may be passed along the telephone chains, reaching as many people as possible. To change the world, one must effectively change the minds of which it is comprised.

Market researchers are often drawn from the ranks of the dispossessed and the indigent segments of society. As such, they have a vested interest in change. Recruitment and fostering the empathy of such fellow travellers is one of the few ways we may seek retaliation in response to the growing threat posed by the media and the corporate interests represented by the Public Relations Machine and its insidious poison of spin. Perhaps the most important factor, however, is that for a Market Researcher, a shift consists of little more than grinding through page after page of phone numbers. Within the masses of disconnected messages, irate refusals and unanswered telephones, the cold calling worker is left with little to do but think. Rumination is vital to any reasoned critique of the social systems that bind us. The most important element of any revolution or innovation is time. And Market Researchers have it in abundance.



Reviews

film

X-Men 3: The Last Stand

"Whose Side Will You Be On?" asks the advertising. The X-Men movies are about the conflict between two groups of mutants- genetic freaks with superpowers, hated and feared by ordinary humans- about how mutants should behave. The first two movies work, both as superhero action movies and as extended metaphors. Being a mutant is like being queer ("Have you tried not being a mutant?" asks the mother as a mutant comes out to her), and Professor X (the "good guy") and Magneto (the "bad guy") model a Martin Luther King / Malcom X style political dispute. Of course, liberalism triumphs- but the movies made it possible to go for the bad guys.

X-Men III was a disappointment. The centerpiece of the movie is a new "cure" for mutants, but this quickly and unsurprisingly becomes nothing more than another weapon. There are moments- the incredibly hot mutant-queer-punk underground, Mystique (who has all the best lines) referencing Muhammad Ali, the escape from the moving (ghost?) prison. But it quickly descends into set-piece finale: the good guys fight the bad guys (alongside the army) for no real reason other than a need for a good-versus-evil showdown. And all my favourite characters got "cured" or killed. I chose a side- and once again, my side lost.

Princess Mob

Smash the State, Sydney Park

Smash the State was not your typical punk show in Sydney Park. For a start there were two pinadas shaped like NSW and Victoria, which yielded the customary sweets to the best smasher of states. The lineup of bands also included a couple of distinctly un-'hardcore' acts.

First up was Say Cheese and Die, a messy tangle of boppy riffs (in the best traditions of 1/2/3 chord punk) and beats with vocals by all three band members that were catchy in a screaming over the top of each other kind of way. They were lots of fun and very punk - witness the bassist starting off with a 3-string bass before proceeding to break another string and still trying to play on until another band offered up their instrument.

The Subverts provided fast-paced, high-energy, infectious punk that after some coaxing resulted in a bit of dancing and moshing. The three-pronged vocals and duel guitars driven by rolling bass and a quick beat made me think of the best of singalong street punk. And their lyrics cut straight to the point - attacking the worst of this country's fucking conservatism.

Unattended Baggage played next with their assortment of keyboards. Their set consisted of some unusual interpretations of famous songs including Ricky Martin's 'She Bangs'. Mysterious secret service agents harassed the crowd as they played and a large chicken came on to sing. Their repetitive, ingraining rhythms and off-kilter harmonies had the crowd getting down.

Apologies to Vae Victus, whom I missed seeing but did experience as a raucous soundtrack to the very large game of soccer that broke out.

Vikram Batigol

film

Darwin's Nightmare

Set around Lake Victoria in Tanzania this film resonates deeply with the most horrid realities of capitalism without ever seeming preachy or ramming any idea down the viewers' throat. The filmic language expresses the infuriating contradictions of capitalism just by showing events next to each other; the tense and eerie scene in the sanitised fish factory floor compared to, later in the film, the fish factory dump site where people pick up the maggot infested carcasses to

dry, smoke and sell.

This film focuses a lot on fish - one of Tanzania's largest exports. Also it's about the pilots and planes them selves. Highlighting another horrendous fact; planes fly into Tanzania empty (or, often with weapons or other military equipment) and fly out with 50 tonnes of fresh fish fillets daily heading for Europe; meanwhile famine continues all around.

The effects of hundreds of years of an exploited land and people, and the effects of colonialism today are exposed in the film; Hubert Sauper (the director/writer) says, "I could make the same kind of movie in Sierra Leone, only the fish would be diamonds, in Honduras, bananas, and in Libya, Nigeria or Angola, crude oil."

There is so much to this film; it is intensely striking, highly relevant and well crafted. I call it "capitalism hatred fuel". It's awesome. Get a copy.

Angry Nerd



The Sydney Writers Festival

From the 22nd to 28th May down in the depths of Circular Quay at the gentrified wharves the chinking of champagne glasses, conversations about property market, and the soft hum of the hordes of Mercedes' engines created the typical atmosphere for the annual Writers Festival. Attempting to be there for the shortest time possible, I went to talks that looked to be exciting and interesting. What a fool I was.

To start my time at SWF I attended a talk by two Israeli men about their journeys as writers and their experiences living there. Other than one writer mentioning an "arab" character in his book, one would think that Palestine never really existed. A friend attempted to bring this up by asking a question connecting the theft of land and genocide in Australia to that of Palestine. Well, the champagne glasses hit the floor as the majority of the audience moaned, yelled and did their best to interrupt the question, including one man shouting "there was no genocide in Australia." This was a literally sickening experience.

It soon became apparent that the latte sipping small L liberals were here to listen to people say exactly what they wanted to hear. The next talk Naomi Wolf finished by stating What the Left should start doing is "start lobbies and get as much money as (we) can to put pressure on the government." Round of applause, standing ovation, and audience pats themselves of the back for giving \$10 a month to World Vision.

The Festival did however improve when Robert Bevan spoke about the destruction/ construction of architecture in colonialism. His argument was that the systematic destruction of buildings should be recognised as a form of genocide, as a level of cultural and symbolical value lives within buildings. He looked at this in the context of Palestine and how the Israeli Army in 1967 systematically destroyed much of Jerusalem and thousands of Palestinian homes to re-write history, to make permanent the Israeli State. It was great to see the champagne fall once again as Bevan described the Redfern redevelopment as a policy of 'ethnic cleansing.'

Overall the SWF was a chance for pretentious middle-class wankers to rub shoulders with the same kind of people, with the exception of a few a good writers.

Huene Pedrido

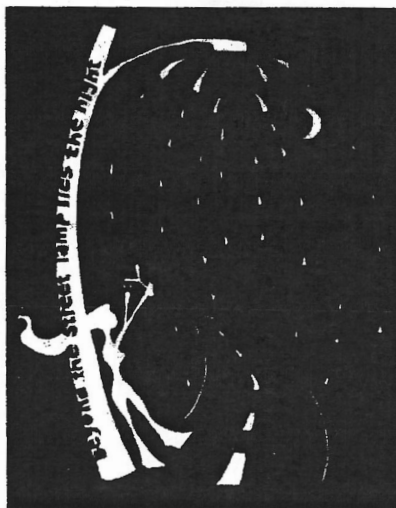


This month we bring you news of the world. We take a critical look at Australia's actions in East timor, report on state repression & reaction in San Salvador, Mexico, & outline planned protests against the G8 in St Petersburg. Much closer to home, Sista Autonomista raises the problem of sexism & sexual assault in activist circles. And seeing as half the people in the collective talk of nothing but the World Cup, we give you a rough guide to soccer & politics. You'll also find stories of precarious superheroes & suggestions for call centre subversion.

Mutiny was started as a group interested in exploring different ways to oppose the war at home and abroad. It was formed by people who didn't see the war on Iraq as an aberration in a system that is otherwise good. Instead we see it as part of global systems of capitalist exploitation that also affect the lives of people all over the world: systems that also affect our own lives.

While we think action is important we also want to explore different avenues of resistance. So now we are making a zine. We know that there are many radical ideas around, and we want people to write about their experiences and opinions.

We will have a new issue every month.



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